

WITHOUT CONDITION

Washington Satisfied, the Incident Is Closed, and Envoy Leaves Oct. 5.

A CHARGE IS APPOINTED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Dr. Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, has been unconditionally recalled by his government in response to the request of this government. Officials here regard the incident as closed. Dr. Dumba will leave the country on October 5, departing from New York.

Through the insistence of the United States that only an unconditional recall would satisfy this government, Austria-Hungary refused to grant Dr. Dumba's request that he be permitted to go home on leave of absence to report.

Announcement of Dr. Dumba's recall was received at the State Department on Saturday in a despatch from Ambassador Penfield at Vienna reporting a conversation he had had with Foreign Minister Burian. The Minister informed Ambassador Penfield that Ambassador Dumba had been instructed to proceed at once to Vienna and directed to request the United States government for a safe conduct for the voyage across the seas.

The Foreign Minister added that as a matter of course the United States government would understand that Dr. Dumba's recall from Washington was final. It was this categorical and definite statement on the part of the Austrian Foreign Minister which made the action of his government a complete and satisfactory response to the position of the United States in the matter.

Announcement of this action was withheld at the State Department until today, when a telegram was received from Ambassador Dumba, who is at the summer embassy at Lenox. In this message he announced that in accordance with instructions received from his government he was proceeding to Vienna at once, and requesting, also by instruction, that the United States government get for him a safe conduct from the British and French governments.

Acting Secretary of State Polk stated this afternoon that the Department has requested the British and French governments here to provide a safe conduct for Ambassador Dumba, in informing them that the Ambassador had been recalled by his government and that the Department has already received formal notification from the British and French embassies that Ambassador Dumba will be molested by British naval forces whenever the may wish to return to Vienna.

In his telegram to the State Department Dr. Dumba announced that he hoped to sail on October 5. His original plan was to sail to-morrow, but the failure of his government to act with sufficient promptness has unfortunately delayed him.

COUNSELLOR IN CHARGE.

Baron Zwiellack Is Now Head of the Embassy.

LENEX, Mass., Sept. 28.—Baron Erich Zwiellack, counselor of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, took charge of the embassy this morning upon getting instructions from Baron von Burian, the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Dr. Dumba motored down to the embassy headquarters, where soon after 10 o'clock in the presence of Stephen Hadry de Hadry, second secretary, and Prince Alfred zu Hohenlohe-Schillingsfuer, attaché, Dr. Dumba formally turned over the office to the counselor.

Dr. and Mme. Dumba will remain at the Potomac, their summer residence, until either Friday or Saturday, when they will go to New York. Mme. Dumba did not wish to sail in advance of her husband. They will leave New York on the New Amsterdam, which sails October 5.

VON PAPPEN TO MEXICO.

German Military Attaché Suddenly Leaves San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—Capt. Fritz von Pappen and Prince Hatzfeldt, it was learned today, suddenly cut short their "vacation" here yesterday and departed for Mexico.

The German military attaché's business in Mexico was the subject of considerable discussion in international circles here, but the general opinion was that his mission is not a diplomatic one.

Consul-General Bopp said he understood von Pappen and the Prince were merely going to New Orleans by easy stages.

NO PEACE YET, SAYS CHOATE.

Ex-Ambassador Gets L.L.D. at Toronto University.

TORONTO, Sept. 28.—"I have little confidence, although much sympathy, with all the schemes on foot for promoting peace," said Joseph H. Choate, ex-Ambassador to Great Britain, in receiving the honorary degree of doctor of laws from the University of Toronto today. "But it is no use crying 'peace, peace,' when there is no peace and no possibility of peace until the authors of this awful war are brought to a condition where their adversaries and the whole world can see that hereafter they will obey the rule of good faith, the rule of keeping contracts, the rule that when they make a treaty they should stand by it whether it is to their interest or not."

"I am a neutral and therefore my tongue is nationally tied, but I can say for myself that wherever men are fighting for liberty and justice and civilization I am in full sympathy with them."

"Perhaps it is only fair for me to say that of the hundred millions of my countrymen at least nearly millions are in full sympathy with me."

In recognition of their efforts in the cause of international peace, the university conferred degrees upon the following Americans: John A. Stewart, chairman of the American Peace Centenary Commission; Alton B. Parker, W. R. Howland, William Church Gilman and Nicholas Murray Butler.

U. S. ASKS GAFFNEY TO QUIT AS CONSUL

Pro-German Activities of Representative at Munich Force His Recall.

ADMINISTRATION CRITIC

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Thomas St. John Gaffney, United States Consul-General at Munich, Germany, has been invited to resign from the consular service.

This action was taken by the State Department today at the instance of President Wilson. It is the result of many complaints about Gaffney's partisanship in relation to the war in Europe, and was expedited by recent publicity. He had been a prominent figure in the discharge of his duties. Soon after the outbreak of the war complaints began to reach the State Department that Gaffney was manifesting favoritism to Germany and unbecomingly to the representative of a neutral country. His attitude was regarded as the more reprehensible because of the fact that he was charged with the care of the British consulate in Munich. His intense anti-British expressions and actions, as reported to the Department, were a source of some embarrassment to the United States government.

Gaffney Warned.

A warning was sent to Gaffney that he must not let his personal sentiments interfere with the discharge of his duties. Officials, and particularly influential friends of Gaffney who intervened at Washington in his behalf, hoped that this would be the last of the matter and that there would be no further cause for complaint against him. Recent reports to the State Department, however, have indicated that such was not the case.

Attention was directed toward Gaffney's case recently by the publication of the fact that Denis A. Spellissy, a lawyer of New York, who is also treasurer of the American Committee of Irish National Volunteers, sent a letter to Gaffney through the Austro-Hungarian consulate in New York.

This procedure was regarded by officials here as most unusual, both on Spellissy's part and also on the part of the consulate. Gaffney was charged with writing letters to publications in which he expressed strong anti-British sentiments. It was also brought to the attention of the State Department that he wrote a letter of commendation to a publication which printed a series of articles attacking the neutrality of the Washington government.

Recently a report reached the State Department of his having entertained at dinner in Munich Sir Roger Casement, who at the outbreak of the war left the British consular service and headed a movement seeking to bring about the liberation of Ireland by Germany. It was considered particularly improper for Gaffney to entertain a former British official who had turned against the British government, while he was charged with the care of British interests in the Munich consular district.

It is said in official quarters that the State Department has been most reluctant to remove Gaffney from his post on account of the state of international affairs. It was known that Gaffney is well liked by the Germans and that he has been a powerful factor in the Munich consular district. It is said that he has been very active in trying to avoid taking any action which would cause irritation against the United States in Germany.

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500 MEXICAN SOLDIERS THREATEN U. S. INVASION

Warnings Sent Across Border and American Troops and Guns are Rushed to Texas Points to Resist Attacks.

GALVESTON, Sept. 28.—Five hundred uniformed Mexicans, apparently from Carranza's army, fully armed and well organized, intrenched themselves across the Rio Grande from Progresso to-day. American troops, principally cavalry, guard the crossing, but their number is insufficient to ward off an attack.

Mexicans at Progresso have been warned by friends across the border that the Mexican army will invade Texas and United States infantry and artillery are being rushed to the scene. Major Anderson said to-day that mountain artillery may be used to clear the "bad men" zone if signs of attack are manifested. He anticipates trouble, but believes that the Mexicans will not be able to cross. Infantry and artillery should arrive on the scene to-night or to-morrow morning.

Four different bands of Mexicans joined those already opposite Progresso this afternoon. They filed in line like trained soldiers. Mexican scouts have been seen riding along the river at various points, evidently looking for places where crossings could be effected. American soldiers have orders to remain on guard all night.

U. S. TROOPS MAY CROSS.

Dash Into Mexico to Attack Maudslayi Not Improbable.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—A threat that American soldiers may be required to cross the border to prevent the Mexican bandits from committing outrages in the Brownsville district in Texas if Carranza fails to stop these depredations is contained in a despatch forwarded by Col. Blockson, stationed at Brownsville, to Gen. Funston to-day. Col. Blockson charges that Gen. Navarrete Carranza commander in Sonora, is either in sympathy with the bandits or afraid of them.

A good deal of significance is attached to the fact that the Department gave publicity to the suggestion of Col. Blockson. The Blockson telegram follows: "Latest information indicates 500 bandits inhabit country opposite Progresso. Have military organization, obdurate. Smuggling, loot and independence. Those who can get it wear khaki. Sixty or 70 per cent. lived on this side two months ago. They are short of provisions and supplies since river traffic closed. Carranza soldiers, at least nominally, are away from river or railroad. Navarrete in sympathy with or afraid of bandits. Recommend mountain gun batteries be sent to Mercedes. Roads too soft for field artillery. If Carranza does not stop these bandits, I believe we shall soon be compelled to follow them across."

VILLISTAS HALT FOR PAY.

Start for Sonora Only After They Get Their Money.

EL PASO, Sept. 28.—Hurried orders to Bernardo Salazar and Romulo Gutierrez, paymaster and cashier respectively for the Villa forces, sent them south from El Paso on a special train to-day with what it is said was 2,500,000 in silver pesos to pay the Villa troops sent to Casas Grandes en route to Sonora. It is reported that the troops refused to march into Sonora unless they got at least some of the money due them.

Gen. P. Elias Calles, Carranza commander in Sonora, returned to Agua Prieta to-day from his disastrous campaign against the Maytorena-Villa forces at Nogales and Cananea.

Although expected in Juarez for several days, Gen. Villa and his Minister of Foreign Relations, Miguel Diaz Lombardo, had not arrived to-night.

Investment of Torreon by Carranza forces was announced to-day, the floods having subsided so that they could march into the city which Villa evacuated some time ago. The Villa troops looted the town, the Carranza advisers state.

Officials of the Carranza Government have decreed that all mining taxes paid in paper by foreigners in Zacatecas must be repaid in gold, but allowances will be made at exchange rates for the paper money paid. Many American mine owners are affected.

Battery D, Fourth United States Field Artillery, started from here to-day for Harlingen, Tex., north of Brownsville, to help patrol the border. Six batteries remain here to protect El Paso, giving a total of twenty-four guns.

REBUKE IS GIVEN TO THE U. S. TREASURER

Federal Reserve Board Re-sends Burke's Letter About Minneapolis Bank.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—United States Treasurer Burke was indirectly rebuked to-day by the Federal Reserve Board for what was regarded as an effort on his part to take a hand in the affairs of the Federal Reserve system.

Treasurer Burke in a letter to a former constituent in North Dakota criticized the management of the Minneapolis reserve bank for its discount policy as affecting the paper of North Dakota farmers and stated that the punishment for the Minneapolis bank's alleged failure to measure up to its responsibility might be the abandonment of the Ninth district, indicating that the Federal Reserve Board had under consideration a plan to attach that district to the Chicago district.

Mr. Burke's official position and the emphasis with which he made his statement led to the impression that he spoke with authority. To-day the Reserve Board made public the following: "The Federal Reserve Board to-day authorized the statement that no question of removing or in any way altering the status of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, or of the Federal Reserve district in which the bank is situated, has been considered by the board or has been considered by it in any way whatsoever."

Mr. Burke declined to make any explanation to-day of his attitude, and would reply to the board's statement. It is generally accepted that the board intended through its prompt action to show its resentment of what it looked upon as a piece of meddling with the board's affairs on the part of an official of the Administration who had no direct connection with the board.

NO ARMENIAN PROOF FROM BERNSTORFF

U. S. Officials are Not Convinced That Atrocity Tales are "Inventions."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—State Department officials said to-day in reference to the letter of Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, regarding the alleged atrocities committed against Armenians by the Turks, that nothing had been received from the Ambassador which would make the reports appear to be pure inventions. According to the Ambassador's letter published to-day he declared that he had transmitted to the State Department "official and authentic reports" which made the tales of atrocities appear to be "pure inventions."

A statement was received from the Ambassador on this subject several weeks ago, officials said, but it was not regarded by them as going to the length of a flat denial of the reports of atrocities. The reports received at the State Department are regarded as establishing beyond doubt that the Armenian population has in many instances been subjected to most harsh treatment. They come from consular officers and from Ambassador Morgenthau and cover a long period of time. They indicate that the plight of the Armenian inhabitants of Turkey is most distressing.

It was said to-day that this government is not taking any action with regard to these conditions beyond endeavoring to obtain adequate protection for American lives. So far no reports have been received that Americans had been made victims of atrocities. Many American missionaries remain at their posts in the disturbed districts.

Ambassador Morgenthau has officially been seeking relief for the Armenians and private charitable organizations in this country are now understood to be considering workable measures are available. The emigration of large numbers of Armenians to the United States has been suggested as one remedy.

The American Consul at Trebizond, Turkey, reports that a commission has been appointed to dispose of the property of Armenians who have been banished. While it is not believed that many American firms have any claims of importance against Armenians of this district, it is announced that any having claims should present them, duly certified, to a Turkish Consul in America for transmission to the commission at Trebizond.

TO ENJOIN SPEEDWAY CO.

Architect Seeks to Recover on Claim for \$25,000.

Lawrence N. Spyr, architect of the Sheepshead Bay Motor Speedway, will ask Supreme Court Justice Pendleton to-day for an injunction restraining the Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corporation from transferring or otherwise disposing of \$25,000 of common stock of the corporation, on the ground that it belongs to him. He also seeks to recover \$5,000 in cash from the corporation.

The complaint says that Mr. Spyr made an arrangement with Anderson T. Hurt, promoter of the speedway, by which he was to get 10 per cent. in stock and 2½ per cent. in cash for all capital he interested in the corporation. He says he induced James T. Boylan, president of the Coast and Great Lakes Contracting Company, to invest \$250,000, and for this reason he is entitled to \$25,000 in stock and \$5,000 in cash, which the corporation refuses to give him.

FEDERAL REGULATION OF SKEETERS IS PLAN

Health Department Proposes Interstate Commission to War on Pests.

The Health Department announced yesterday its plan for the extermination of mosquitoes, just as the pests of the 1915 model were buzzing out their swan songs. The plan embraces nothing less than an interstate commission to fight mosquitoes next year.

The experience of the summer, Commissioner Goldwater says, demonstrates that the pests have become so formidable that only a united stand by neighboring States can cope with them. He feels that mosquitoes require Federal regulation.

The commission, according to his plan, is to be organized by the end of this year. No permanent relief, the Commissioner believes, can be expected by this city "unless vigorous preventive measures are simultaneously prosecuted in Connecticut, New Jersey and Westchester county," and the purpose of the general body will be to see that there is no interstate exchange of mosquitoes.

The commission will be composed of members of the various anti-mosquito organizations in each State. Such bodies as the New Jersey Extermination Commission, the local boards of trade in Connecticut, and the New York State Health Department will be invited to enter in this measure for preparedness against the mosquito.

Already Dr. Goldwater feels assured of the ready acceptance of his plan. He has written to Surgeon-General Rupert Blue, U. S. A., chief of the United States Public Health Service, and obtained his approval. The Federal body is to disseminate the information gleaned in its investigation of the yellow fever pest and to nominate a chairman who will direct the work of the interstate commission. Health officials predicted yesterday that this arrangement would go far toward eliminating the nuisance.

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No investor has ever lost a dollar
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